



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867

Registered as a Newspaper at the Post Office in the Kingdom

YOU CAN AFFORD TO LOSE
early anything on earth except
your eyesight.
But that you must cherish as
you would your most precious
possession and it will repay
you for your care.
We can supply you with lenses
that will relieve and strengthen
your eyes.
N. JAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 19,919 號九十一百九千九萬一第 日九廿月三年戌壬 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 25TH, 1932. 二拜禮 號五廿月四年一十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION LIGHT FRENCH WINES

WARM WEATHER

Daily Paid
Cotes de Rhone... per doz. \$6.75 \$11.75
ORDINAIRE
ROUGE... \$7.25 \$12.25
GRAND ORDINAIRE
BLANC... \$8.25 \$13.25

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR
& CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

A large consignment of ELEY'S
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12,
16 and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's
favorite powder—E. C. and SMOKE-
LESS DIAMOND.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
& AMMUNITION STORE.
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.,
19, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Glass Etching, Sign-Board and
Mirror Making.
Canton Marble in Various Shades.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Undertaken.
Tel. phone 1319.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.	
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "	
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 12 " "	
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "	
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 10 " "	
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 " "	
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "	
NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.	
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes	
11.45 p.m.	
SATURDAY.	
Extra Car—12 midnight.	
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 7.45 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes	
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "	
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "	
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "	
1.00 p.m. " 4.00 " " 15 " "	
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "	
NIGHT CARS.	
As on Week Days.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
Cheques or Comptroller Order represent-
ing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1931 until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station	No. 1		No. 2		No. 3		No. 4		No. 5		No. 6		No. 7		No. 8		No. 9		No. 10		No. 11		No. 12		No. 13		No. 14		No. 15		No. 16		No. 17		No. 18		No. 19		No. 20		No. 21		No. 22		No. 23		No. 24		No. 25		No. 26		No. 27		No. 28		No. 29		No. 30		No. 31		No. 32		No. 33		No. 34		No. 35		No. 36		No. 37		No. 38		No. 39		No. 40		No. 41		No. 42		No. 43		No. 44		No. 45		No. 46		No. 47		No. 48		No. 49		No. 50		No. 51		No. 52		No. 53		No. 54		No. 55		No. 56		No. 57		No. 58		No. 59		No. 60		No. 61		No. 62		No. 63		No. 64		No. 65		No. 66		No. 67		No. 68		No. 69		No. 70		No. 71		No. 72		No. 73		No. 74		No. 75		No. 76		No. 77		No. 78		No. 79		No. 80		No. 81		No. 82		No. 83		No. 84		No. 85		No. 86		No. 87		No. 88		No. 89		No. 90		No. 91		No. 92		No. 93		No. 94		No. 95		No. 96		No. 97		No. 98		No. 99		No. 100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS.

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15 B.H.P. 30 B.H.P. 50 B.H.P. Engines

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Choose your bathing suit from our new stock and be ready for a swim.

The newest styles in plain colours and fancy stripes at prices.

Ranging from \$3.50 to \$15.00 each.

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Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Building, Des Vaux Road

DOUGLAS & GRANT LTD.

KIRKCALDY, SCOTLAND

RICE MILLING

MACHINERY

The largest and

most widely



experienced makers

in the world.

Sole Agents in South China

DODWELL & CO., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

TYRES AND TYRE SERVICE.

UNITED STATES RUBBER
TYRES AND TUBES

New shipment just arrived Ex: s.s. "Suruga"

Size	Inch Sizes Fabric	Tyres	Tubes
28 x 3	Clincher	\$28.00	\$4.80
28 x 3 1/2	"	35.00	5.00
29 x 3 1/2	"	35.00	5.25
29 x 4	"	35.00	5.50
30 x 4	"	45.00	7.50
31 x 4	"	55.00	8.50
Millimeter Sizes Fabric			
875 x 105	Clincher	66.00	
885 x 105	"	73.00	
815 x 120	"	80.00	
880 x 120	"	82.75	
880 x 135	"	95.00	
895 x 135	"	99.00	
Inch Sizes Royal Cord			
32 x 4	Straight Side Non Skid	85.00	8.00
32 x 4 1/2	"	115.50	9.75
33 x 4	"	120.00	10.50
34 x 4	"	122.00	11.00
34 x 4 1/2	"	130.00	11.50
34 x 4 1/4	"	135.00	11.75
34 x 4 1/2	"	137.00	12.00
35 x 4 1/2	"	138.50	12.25
35 x 5	"	145.00	13.00
35 x 5 1/2	"	155.00	13.50
Inch Sizes Nobby Cord			
36 x 6	Straight Side Non Skid	180.00	25.00

VULCANIZING AND RETREADING
having recently installed

THE MOST UP-TO-DATE PLANT IN THE COLONY

SHOW ROOMS:
PRINCE STREET.WORKS:
RUSSELL STREET.

MISSIONARY MEDICAL WORK IN A STORM CENTRE.

THE HORRORS OF A CAMPAIGN IN KWANGSI.

Dr. H. Lechmere Clift, of Nanning, writes the following article in the little bi-monthly journal published in aid of the Emmanuel Medical Mission which is working in "the great unevangelized field between Nanning and the cities of Yunnan and Kweichow Provinces":—

Nanning will never be the same again. Old families have fled, familiar faces on the street are gone; yamens and offices are occupied by others. For exactly ten years, that is since the Revolution, the old gang have ruled the Province, and now they are no more.

New men, new ideas, new methods have come in. The future is full of uncertainty, and one hardly knows what a day may bring forth. Nanning, though full of fear and disturbed by panics, has enjoyed comparative peace in the midst of the devastation and misery all around. Towns have been sacked; whole villages fled to the mountains; and business almost at a standstill.

In the country countless families have been ruined; their goods taken away, their young women and girls carried off to be sold, and their able-bodied men put to forced labour.

"Do you want to see what war means, even on a small scale, in an Eastern country? You can realise here some of the lamentations of Jeremiah. Poor Kwangsi has had all the horrors of a campaign, a campaign brought on herself by the crazy ambitions of her military rulers. But these are not the ones who are now suffering—they are away with their vast boards of silver, and are living somewhere in luxury outside the danger zone—probably in a European Colony. Venegance and reprisals have, as usual, fallen on the innocent—the poor common people, who care not a rap who govern, are now between the anvil and the hammer.

Canton is now in full possession of this Province except for daring raids made by large bands of roving Kwangsi troops, who are still in full possession of their arms and equipment.

When I last wrote, which I am grieved to say was no long ago as early August, the victorious Canton troops were pouring into Nanning. There was then a kind of mixed brigade, composed of Canton soldiers and a Kwangsi general named Wai, and his men, who had come over to the winning side. The renowned Chan Chung Ming, the Canton generalissimo, arrived to take supreme command; and had his headquarters outside the city, by the river bank, quite close to our hospital.

General Wai, however, secretly was organising a conspiracy. Taking advantage of the confidence bestowed upon him, he and his men were preparing to seize the city and drive out the invaders. At the eleventh hour the plot was discovered by Nanning was surrounded by Chan Chung Ming's men, and after an anxious time the Kwangsi soldiers deprived of their weapons and rendered harmless.

Nanning had no sooner recovered from the shock of this panic, when there was another tremendous excitement. Rumour said that Wu Pei Fu, the Peking Foch, was, with his army, marching down on Canton; and that in consequence all the Canton soldiers were leaving Nanning to go and protect their capital. Nanning would then be defenceless and the prey of every robber band. This rumour turned out to be false, but nevertheless Wu Pei Fu is not far away, and he is moving South.

Dr. Mah, whom we met some years ago, was appointed by Dr. Sun as Provincial Governor. He has been largely educated in Germany, but speaks English quite well. He has translated several works on Evolution, and is a keen Socialist.

Sun Yat Sen, himself, paid a flying visit to Nanning, and the military authorities supplied flags of welcome free of charge to the householders. He left for Kweichow, and from there he is thinking of launching his scheme to march on Peking.

Our missionaries have no politics, or should not have any, but it is heart-breaking to see the military madness of the world affecting poor China; and the country ravaged by war, in which the people themselves have no share. Some of the new officials are earnest-minded men full of plans of reform and reconstruction, but the country is fearfully impoverished by the soldiers, and everything disorganised. One mercy is that gambling halls have been abolished, and Dr. Mah (who is now Governor and Commander-in-Chief) is antagonistic to the opium trade and licensed prostitution. He is really genuinely sympathetic regarding our work, though not himself a professing Christian.

What we are asking the Government for are proper buildings for carrying on. We are fearfully handicapped for want of room, and those in authority know this and I think believe in us.

For two months our hospital was crowded to the doors. Miss Cowie and Mr. Wood curtailed their holidays and came back to assist. We were sadly handicapped at the time. Two of our Chinese dressers had "resigned" and joined the Chinese Red Cross, where they could get more pay; and it is not so long since we had to dismiss another dresser and a nurse.

I wish I could tell you about a tithe of the patients who passed through our hands, most of them natives of Hunan (for Hunan then was fighting on the side of Canton). There were such horrible wounds, septicæmia, dysentery, compound fractures, malaria, typhoid, typhoid, beri-beri, and all the other ills that follow war. Some of the fever cases became delirious and violent, but most of them were quiet and lay in a stupor of weakness.

Our utmost capacity was 30 (and that after encroaching on half the women's hospital), but there were 600 wounded herded together in the city in temples and other buildings, under the care of the Army Red Cross. The terrible tales we heard of these places made one's heart sick—how gladly we would have taken them all in if we possibly could have!

Three of our patients died—two from hemorrhage and one from utter exhaustion. Several had to leave and return to Canton with their regiments before they were fit to go. Most of them, however, made splendid recoveries.

We have a collection of bullets—the most extraordinary was one which entered a man's cheek under the left eye, and was found eventually embedded in the scalp. The patient made an uneventful recovery in spite of the fact that the wound was deep, shattering the bone.

Most of those who come to us were officers, including some of the highest rank. We still have one general. He was not wounded in action, but while sleeping in a house in the city something went wrong with the electric light and his mosquito net caught fire, covering him with the flames. That night, our nerves were already on edge and the city was in a state of tension. In the neighbourhood we could hear women's screams at intervals; then sounds like a shot in the street, with shrill cries and frantic knocking at our main door. When it was opened and the crowd rushed in, we thought at first it was a poor civilian who was shrieking with pain. There was no time for words, and we put him on a bed and Mr. Wood anointed him with ointments from head to foot. (Alas! we had finished our picnic away.) Only when he was safely tucked away did it dawn on us who the big man was, for the city magistrate and other dignitaries were calling with anxious inquiries! The burns are now completely healed, but I had to operate three times on one of his feet, and he is still unable to walk.

As you may imagine, the ward work was extraordinarily heavy; but it was a tonic to see the patients daily improving and leaving the hospital well. We charged \$1 a day inclusive of everything, but all our profits were swallowed up, but some weeks we had to throw over our out-patients—there was no time.

There seemed to be an endless succession of operations; and important drugs had a way of giving out; and instruments became worse from constant wear.

I never saw any man nearer death than one patient who was put into the "Peace Room" to die. He had previously been very miserable with typhoid fever. "Oh, Doctor!" he exclaimed, when he came, "couldn't you give me a private ward? I'm an educated man, and I don't like this noisy crowd!" I explained as sympathetically as I could (for I had to constantly refuse such requests) that private wards were impossible in such a small hospital packed with sick and wounded. Later he became delirious and violent, and though recovery was awfully slow, he eventually left us perfectly well, and has returned very grateful to his home in Swatow.

Though literally *raised from the dead*, I never saw any man nearer death than one patient who was put into the "Peace Room" to die. He had previously been very miserable with typhoid fever. "Oh, Doctor!" he exclaimed, when he came, "couldn't you give me a private ward? I'm an educated man, and I don't like this noisy crowd!" I explained as sympathetically as I could (for I had to constantly refuse such requests) that private wards were impossible in such a small hospital packed with sick and wounded. Later he became delirious and violent, and though recovery was awfully slow, he eventually left us perfectly well, and has returned very grateful to his home in Swatow.

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A 'WHANGPAO' RIVER TRAGEDY.

SHIP'S OFFICER'S DEATH.

On April 19th the body of a foreigner was observed floating on the river at Shanghai, and on being brought to land was identified as that of Alexander MacKinnon, chief officer of the C.N.S. *Chuanan*, who has been missing since the night of April 9th.

The circumstances attending the disappearance of Mr. MacKinnon are not particularly clear, but the *N.C. Daily News* has been last seen on the evening of the day mentioned aboard his ship, and he left with the remark that he was going ashore to dine with a friend. Since then nothing had been seen of him until his dead body was recovered floating past the River Police bulk.

Later in the day an inquest was opened by Mr. G. W. King, H. M. Coroner, and evidence of identification heard. This was given by a friend of deceased, an officer on another local steamer, who while unable to swear to the body, identified articles found upon it. These included a finger ring, a silver cigarette case without inscription to the effect that it had been presented by Chinese in Bangkok on 1/6/21, and a gold wrist watch which had stopped at 7.15. There was a \$17.15 in money.

After hearing evidence of identification the Coroner adjourned the inquest for a week.

FOREIGNER'S SUICIDE AT KOBE.

On the night of Monday, April 10th about 10 o'clock, Mr. Eric Sellers of Kobe shot himself through the head, killing himself instantly, reports the *Japan Chronicle*. Mr. Sellers, who had been a ship's officer in the service of the British India, and other lines, had made several trips to Japan, and about six months ago decided to give up the sea, partly owing to an accident with a ship which set him back a great deal in his professional career. He married a Japanese woman and was living at Kamitatsu-dori a friend sharing the house. On Monday they were dining with some 600 hours, when Mr. Sellers went back to his own home for some purpose, and shortly afterwards shot himself with a revolver which lay on his dressing-table.

THE PRINCE IN JAPAN. JAPANESE ADDRESSES.

The following is the text of the address presented by Governor of the prefecture in which Yokohama is situated:—

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, K.G., G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.M.B.E.

Your Royal Highness:—

I, Kōsai Inouye, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, and the people of the Prefecture of Kanagawa are deeply sensible of the honour afforded us in welcoming Your Royal Highness.

We respectfully consider that, while Great Britain is situated in the Atlantic Ocean, her Dominions and Dependencies are scattered throughout the world; that her reigning King and Emperor is humane and great-minded; His millions of subjects are vigorous, yet gentle; all classes, high and low, dwell in harmony; His people at home and abroad are peaceful; thus Great Britain holds the bolt and key of peace and is guardian of the tranquillity of the world.

For the past twenty years Japan, the new and prosperous Power of the Orient, has been bound with Great Britain by ties of especially close friendship. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance has been, as it were, a beneficent spring breeze blowing throughout the world, its voice a gospel of stability among the people.

When unhappily the great world war broke out, Japan and Great Britain united in a spirit of harmony, and East and West, with one voice, proclaiming to the world Humanity and Right, engaged in warfare to restore peace. The minds of the peoples being in harmony with the Divine will, they gathered from the four quarters as shadow follows substance, and peace was restored.

When last year His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Japan made a journey to Europe, visiting Great Britain, her Royal House, her officials and her people united with one heart to welcome him. To return this visit Great Britain has sent to our Imperial House an illustrious representative, in the person of Your Royal Highness, across many thousands of miles of sea, and we are profoundly moved by this manifestation of sincerity and cordiality.

Since entering into relations with other Powers, Japan has frequently received distinguished guests. It is, however, a most impressive event that the Heir of the Reigning House of an Empire upon which the sun never sets should visit the Imperial House of the Land of the Rising Sun. Such an event is unprecedented and wonderful, and may be likened to the conjunction of two stars to produce a refulgent splendour. This auspicious occurrence will cement more strongly the harmony between our two countries, will distinctly contribute to a lasting peace of the world, and is indeed a matter for congratulation.

As this Prefecture possesses the largest harbour in Japan, distinguished visitors usually pass through this city, and Your Royal Highness, in setting your first foot-print upon the soil of this Prefecture, has conferred upon us a signal honour. Our seventy million people, who have been eagerly awaiting this happy event, respectfully salute Your Royal person, and tender to Your Royal Highness a sincere welcome.

It is my sincere prayer that after the conclusion of the formalities of your visit, Your Royal Highness will grace other places with your presence, and perceive the utmost sentiments of the people and their sincerity, when I am confident that Your Royal Highness will be convinced that it is by no accident that our two nations are so intimately associated.

I respectfully tender to Your Royal Highness a sincere welcome.

KOSAI INOUE,
Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT. COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O.,
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

PARADES.
Recruits drills will be held at Volunteer Headquarters on Mondays, at 5.30 p.m., until further notice.
Dress: Plain clothes.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.
H.E. The Governor has been pleased to approve the promotion of Lieut. Arthur Murdoch to the rank of Captain in the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, with effect from the 15th April, 1922. No. 84 Private F. Cullen, Machine-gun Company is appointed to the rank of Lance-Corporal vice Lance-Corporal C. F. Mason deceased, with effect from this date.

REVERSION.
No. 344 Lance-Corporal H. G. Hegarty, Machine-gun Company, is permitted to resign his appointment as Lance-Corporal at his own request, with effect from this date.

RESIGNATIONS.
No. 141 Lance-Corporal J. H. Oxberry, Reserve Company, and No. 276 Private W. J. F. Fraser, Scottish Company are permitted to resign from the Corps, with effect from this date.

WEB BELTS AND LONG BAYONETS.
All N.C.O.s and men who were issued with a web belt and long bayonet for the Guard of Honour will return them to store as soon as possible.

AMMUNITION.
Attention is again drawn to the fact that in many cases members have not yet returned to store the S.A.A. issued during the strike. This must be done as early as possible.

K. B. Young, Major, Adjutant, H.V.D.O.
Hongkong, April 24th, 1922.

Ex-officers and other ranks who have not yet been issued with the British War and Victory Medals should apply to the Secretary.

War Office (A.G. 10),
27, Piggin Street,
Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. 4.
With particulars as to rank, Regimental Number, Units, etc.

INTIMATIONS

PUBLIC DANCES.

AT THE PRINCE'S PAVILION.

WITH the permission of the Government, AFTERNOON DANCES, from 5 to 7, will be held in the Pavilion, TO-DAY (Tuesday). Admission (not including refreshments) 50 cents.

Tickets can be obtained at Montrie's or at the door.

Any surplus will be sent to St. Dunstan's Home for the Blind.

The Hongkong Hotel Company are kindly giving the Band, free of charge.

Dancers should not lose these.

THE LAST CHANCE.
Of Dancing in the Pavilion. [881]

SANDAKAN LIGHT AND POWER CO.,
(1922), LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-named Company which is intended to incorporate forthwith, is issuing a Prospectus dated the 18th day of April, 1923, a copy of which has been filed with the Registrar of Companies, inviting subscriptions at par for 40,000 Shares of \$10 each payable as to \$1 per Share on application, \$3 per Share on allotment, \$2 per Share on the 30th June, 1922 and \$5 per Share on subsequent demand.

The subscription list is now open and will be CLOSED on the 29th April, 1923. Copies of the Prospectus can be inspected and forms of application can be obtained at the Office of the Company's General Managers, Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

This Notice is not to be regarded as an invitation to the public to subscribe for Shares, and application will only be received on the footing of the full prospectus and in the form issued therewith.

Dated 20th April, 1922.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

St. George's Building Hongkong. [884]

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

CANTON-KOWLOON LINE.

(Chinese Section).

WITH the approval of the Ministry of Communications, suppliers of Portland Cement are hereby invited to submit sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR PORTLAND CEMENT," and addressed to the Managing Director, Canton-Kowloon Railway, Chinese Section, Canton, to the Railway Head Office, not later than 1 o'clock in the forenoon of MONDAY, 8th day of May, 1923, for the supply of Portland Cement for a period of one year from 1st June, 1922 to 31st May, 1923.

Specification and full particulars may be obtained by application to the Railway Head Office, Canton, on the deposit of \$100, which will be refunded on the submission of a bona fide tender.

Tender must be made in the form as at the foot of the Specification, which must be returned undisturbed.

The successful tenderer will be required to sign a formal contract and to furnish a Bank Guarantee of 10 per cent of the value of the contract for the due and proper performance of the terms of such contract.

A sample bag or barrel of the cement to be supplied under the contract, and which must conform to the British or American Standard Specification for Portland Cement, must be forwarded by the tenderer at the time of tendering.

The Railway does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

The Head Office,
CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY,
Chinese Section.
Canton, 18th April, 1922. [872]

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY,

the 23rd April, 1923, at 3 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, situated at Mong-Kok-Tsui, Kowloon, and known as Kowloon Inland Lot 1261 with Building thereon.

IN ONE LOT.

The Property consists of:—

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Mong-Kok-Tsui, Kowloon, and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1261 together with the messuages or tenements and other erections and buildings thereon, known as Nos. 15, 16, 17 and 18, Argyle Street, Kowloon. The said property is bounded on the North side thereof on 5th Street and measuring thereon 149' 3" or thereabouts, on the South side on Argyle Street and measuring 148' 3" or thereabouts, on the East side on Coronation Road and measuring 275' 0" or thereabouts and on the West side on Portland Street and measuring 275' 0" or thereabouts. Area 40,280 square feet. Annual Crown Rent \$198.

For further particulars apply to Mr. LEO d'ALMEIDA e CASTRO, Vendor's Solicitor.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,
The Auctioneers.

Who can remember?

When little boys and girls grow up, who can remember their vividly enough to conjure their reappearance in a child's eye, with dimples and shining curls?

You could, if you had taken pictures.

Take pictures NOW!

TACK & CO.

28, DES VEAUX ROAD, CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

THE CRISIS AT CANTON.

GOVERNOR CHEN RESIGNS.

A COMPLEX SITUATION.

Barrenness of serious disagreements between President Sun Yat-sen and General Chen Chiung-ming, the Governor of Canton, have been current for some months past, and these have at last culminated in the resignation of General Chen from the Governorship and the Ministry of the Interior, and from the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung forces, but still retains the office of Minister of War. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed to act concurrently as Civil Governor of Kwangtung, and he was to move into Government House yesterday. The full control of the naval and military forces of the province is assumed by the Generalissimo, President Sun Yat-sen.

The *Canton Times*, the official organ, presents the matter in the following aspect:

"The separation of civil from military affairs is now an accomplished fact. General Chen tendered his resignation as Minister of the Interior, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung Army and Governor of the Province, some days ago. President Sun accepted his resignation from these various positions but retained General Chen as Minister of War. As a successful leader, General Chen's presence with the Expeditionary Army at the front will be most valuable to the Constitutional Cause."

There has been no serious difference between President Sun and General Chen, who has always been a loyal follower of Dr. Sun. On the approach of the troops of the Expeditionary Army, it was agreed upon by the military officers that in order to avoid any misunderstanding on the part of the public, and also for the purpose of preventing friction between the soldiers of the several commands, General Chen's troops would withdraw from the city and await orders to go to the front.

Though General Chen has not as yet accepted his new command it is expected that he will do so. General Ngai Hong-ping is now placed in charge of the city and is responsible for its peace and order. There have been no clashes between the Cantonese forces and there is little likelihood of anything of that kind occurring, for everyone realizes it would be detrimental to the interest of the cause if the Cantonese were to quarrel among themselves.

PRESIDENT SUN RETURNS TO CANTON.

President Sun Yat-sen returned to Canton on Sunday morning at 11.10, accompanied by Mrs. Sun and his staff. As the guest at Kiangnan and the pleasure launch came alongside the government wharf, the *Canton Times* reports, a tremendous cheer went up from the mass of people who crowded all the available space in the vicinity of the wharf and lined the streets along the President's route.

President Sun was offered in his customary simple civilian suit. He smiled his acknowledgment of his followers' glowing tribute. After shaking hands with the officials, prominent merchants and a host of representatives from the various organizations, President Sun stepped into his motor-car and was driven to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, where he will make his temporary headquarters as the reconstruction of the Presidential building has not been completed.

During the next few days the President will devote his attention to provincial matters and work out the final preparations for the Northern Expedition. It is reported that the ex-governor, General Chen Chiung-ming, will lead the First Army of the Northern Expedition in person.

ASKING GENERAL CHEN TO RETURN.

On retiring from the civil governorship of the province, General Chen Chiung-ming, Minister of War, returned to his native village in Weichow last Saturday morning to visit his mother and relatives before he leads the First Army of the Northern Expedition to the northern front. In order to discuss with General Chen the military plans of the coming expedition, the President has sent two officials to Weichow to request the Minister to return to Canton immediately. Mr. Koo Ying-tan, Commissioner of the Provincial Civil Affairs and General Lo Yih-chun, the newly appointed Commander of the Kwangtung Expeditionary force, were sent by President Sun to Weichow.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE SITUATION.

A correspondent in touch with Canton supplies the following information as explaining the crisis:—The genesis of the present trouble is that Sun Yat-sen and Chen Chiung-ming have always been at variance regarding questions of control over finance and over the Army. When Sun sought election as President, Chen did not oppose, but he has since shown reluctance to carry out Presidential mandates. Many instructions sent by Sun Yat-sen to Chen in his capacity of Minister for War and Civil Governor of the Province of Kwangtung have never been carried out.

It is now clear—that many observers suspected at the time—that Sun's projected expedition to the North, was a pretence. Sun really wanted to mobilise his forces outside Canton and he assembled a motley horde of disbanded soldiers from all parts of Kwangsi, thus forming a big army of sorts. An army is only an army as long as it is paid, and it is doubtful whether Sun will long be able to keep his men around him. Nearly 20 millions of notes, without any issued deposit behind them, have been issued, and the issue of another 25 millions is in contemplation. But economic law is inexorable and the soldiers are finding their pay of no value, for traders will not accept the notes. In other words, peaceful citizens have the key to the situation in their own hands—at present. They probably realize, however, that it is but an uncertain tenure, for starving soldiers who cannot buy can always take without buying, and, incidentally, have a knack, in these circumstances, of destroying far more than they take.

Recently, a representative from Tuan Chi-jui came to Sun Yat-sen, while he was staying at Kwelin, and invited him to co-operate in overthrowing Wu Peifu, one of the strongest leaders of the North, who occupies a strategic position at Wuhan. Sun agreed to co-operate and subsequently sent C. C. Wu to the Manchurian provinces to confer with Chang Tso-lin, who is a loyal adherent of Tuan's party. An arrangement was arrived at, and C. C. Wu came back. Relying on the promise of help, Chang Tso-lin sent troops into Chihli and occupied the Mukden-Peking Railway. He expected Sun to march North from Kwelin. Sun called upon Chen (Chiung-ming) to supply money and munitions, but Chen showed considerable reluctance to do this. His subordinate officers were opposed to the expedition and refused to join it.

This situation has brought about more than usually strained relations between Sun Yat-sen and Chen Chiung-ming within the last fortnight. Sun wrote to Chen calling upon him to relinquish his position of Civil Governor, while retaining the office of Commander-in-Chief. In giving this order, Sun desired to secure financial control and control of the Arsenal in Canton. Negotiations between the two leaders ensued and, whilst these were proceeding, Chen issued orders that all his troops, stationed in Kwangsi and Kweichow, should return to Canton. He caused it to be understood that he had come to terms with Sun Yat-sen and that he was recalling his men simply to form an army suitable to be sent to the aid of Tuan Chi-jui in the North.

Sun Yat-sen seems to have seen through this move, and suddenly fell back on Wuchow, where he issued a Presidential Mandate ordering Chen's men to stay where they were and Chen himself to give up the post of Governor at once. Dr. Wu Ting-fang was appointed in his place. Fighting between the two factions appeared inevitable and the greatest excitement has prevailed in Canton for some days. There were marchings and counter-marchings of troops, and many citizens, fearing that the streets would soon be the scene of bloodshed and disorder, fled the city and took refuge elsewhere. Hongkong, as usual on these occasions, received a great influx of them.

Conflict in the streets of Canton was averted, however, because Chen did not care for so constricted a battle-ground, and one in which decisive victory would be difficult to obtain by either side. Chen quietly withdrew from Canton and is now staying in Tungkin from which place he is controlling the entire districts of Weichow, Swatow and Chauchow (his native district). Most of his men are natives of these districts and this may help Chen considerably in regard to commissariat and put at his disposal an army which can look after itself when not actually fighting and be readily mobilised at need when required.

Whether there will be fighting or not is a matter which is open to conjecture.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS LORDSHIP SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES.]

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF ARMS.

SIX YEARS' IMPRISONMENT ORDERED.

A Chinese named Tsang Ting was charged with having, in his possession, without lawful authority, a fully-loaded .38-calibre revolver.

The prisoner pleaded guilty. Mr. A. Dyer Ball, who prosecuted for the Crown, said that at Yumati on the evening of March 11th, Sergeant Doring heard a commotion and in Tai Nam Street, he came upon the prisoner, who was being held by two Chinese. When the sergeant searched him, the prisoner resisted violently, and the revolver was found in his pocket. Mr. Dyer Ball stated that at that time a concerted attempt was being made to commit a violent crime. Parties of men were moving about and one man fired shots at a Chinese constable who pursued him. He suggested that the prisoner was connected with an armed gang.

The prisoner said he bought the revolver in Kowloon City, and wanted to take the revolver back to his own country to protect his house.

The Chief Justice, in addressing the Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, M.C.), remarked that this was the first case he had had to deal with under the Amending Ordinance of 1919 which gave magistrates power, if they thought proper, on the application of the Captain Superintendent of Police, to commit the case for trial before the Supreme Court which was given power to pass a very heavy sentence. "Well it is perfectly clear that the object of the amending section, as I take it, must be to give a magistrate power in cases where it is believed that the prisoner possessed of arms is not merely 'innocently' possessed of arms, but was possessed of arms probably with the object of committing a crime. It is quite impossible to lay down any general rule, but each case must depend on the circumstances surrounding it. In this particular case there are circumstances which absolutely and amply justify the learned magistrate in sending it for trial to this Court."

The Chief Justice described the prisoner's explanation as "wholly inadequate" and passed a sentence of six years' imprisonment with hard labour.

ROBBING A STONECUTTER.

A Chinese named Wong Heng was charged with having robbed a companion of \$10.

The evidence showed that the complainant a stonecutter, was walking over to Hungsham on the evening of March 22nd, when, three men (one of whom was the prisoner) held him, near Cambray Building, on the pretext that they wanted to search him for daggers. They tackled him and the prisoner tore off a girdle the complainant had around his waist. It contained \$10 worth of Chinese ten-cent pieces, which were dropped and scattered in the roadway. The assailants snatched up some of the money and ran off. The stonecutter chased them and his shouting drew the attention of Mr. R. C. Witchell who pursued the prisoner up a side street and caught him on the football ground.

Mr. Witchell brought his capture back to Nathan Road where he saw the stonecutter looking for his vanished ten-cent pieces. Mr. Witchell then pointed out that the prisoner was in his pocket and he pointed out a pair of shoes which he said he had seen the prisoner drop. At Mr. Witchell's suggestion the prisoner tried these on and they fitted. Statements were made by the prisoner to the effect that he knew a man had been robbed of Chinese ten-cent pieces but he did not do it himself.

After a brief retirement the jury pronounced the prisoner guilty. The Chief Justice said that as there was no suggestion that the prisoner was armed or that any great violence was used he would impose what he considered a lenient sentence—two years imprisonment with hard labour.

THE NEW FOG SIGNAL.

YESTERDAY'S DEMONSTRATION.

As intimated in Saturday morning's newspapers, the new fog signal which is to be installed at Waglan is about six weeks time was given a trial at the Public Works Department depot, Wan-chai, yesterday morning. The new fog signal, which is to replace the present detonator arrangement, has been supplied by the "Diaphone Standard Co." of Toronto, and it is estimated that it has a range, after making allowances for atmospheric density, of ten miles.

The diaphone is comprised of two oil engines, which provide a safeguard against breakdown. The engine drives the compressor, which in turn drives the air into the cylinder and the diaphone is operated. The engines are fitted with 18-in. pulleys, giving a compressor displacement of 45 cubic ft. per minute. Allowing for compressor efficiency and a margin for wear and tear, this will give a single continuous blast of 24 sec. every minute. By means of 20-in. pulleys a compressor displacement of 50 cubic ft. per minute is attained, giving a blast of 34 sec. every minute. To give greater flexibility the timing-gear is equipped with a step cone pulleys, so that three "speed characteristics" are obtainable with the same normal speed of 375 revs. per min.—i.e., the apparatus can be adapted so as to operate on a 5-minute, a minute, or a half-minute plan. All that is needed is to change a little device on the cone pulleys.

The machinery is to be housed in a building at Waglan, at present, in the course of construction and a special concrete floor is being provided. Should the apparatus be successful it is quite probable that a set will also be installed at Gaspé.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES: THE BROTHERS LO DEFEATED.

After what might be described as a fluctuating game of tennis, which caused the crowd to speculate freely as to the ultimate winners, P. K. Wong and V. Yvanovich defeated M. K. and M. W. Lo in the semi-final round of the Open Championship Doubles of Hongkong Cricket Club Tourney, yesterday.

Both couples have achieved great things in past competitions. In 1920 the brothers Lo held the Doubles Championship, but in the challenge round last year the brothers Hancovick, after defeating P. K. Wong and V. Yvanovich in the semi-final, wrested the Championship from the Messrs. Lo.

It is difficult to describe yesterday's match, it fluctuated so, first one side dominated the play for a brief period and then the other. There were bright moments, full of thrills, but there were also some dull ones, especially when one or the other side took the command. Deuce games were scarce whilst there were more than the usual number of love games. For instance in the last set the fourth game was in progress before "M. W." and "M. K." scored a solitary point, the previous three being love-games in favour of their opponents. Then in the previous set—the third—the love was on the other foot, the Lo's having the advantage throughout, winning the set by six games to one. The first two sets were more evenly contested and there were some very fine interchanges; both these sets were claimed by Wong and Yvanovich, with two games to the good for each set.

In the last set when Wong and his active little partner required only two games to secure the match there was a stirring fight for points. After four games to love had been declared in favour of Wong and Yvanovich, the brothers rose to the occasion and secured the next three close quarters, in these games "M. K." having a great tussle in the fifth game with Yvanovich, who he finally beat with a smash shot across the Court. The seventh game, the last that the Lo's won was perhaps one of the best in the match, "M. W." getting the winning point with an express smash shot between the two players. The next two games went to the younger men, the final point resulting from the ball hitting the top of the net and just dropping into the opponent's court.

Of the players M. W. Lo played the best game. There was not much to choose between the other three players.

The scores were—6-4, 6-4, 1-6, 6-3 (10 games to 17).

One other match was played off yesterday, resulting as follows:—Handicap Doubles.—Semi-Final: A. Brearley and H. E. Smith (12/6) beat R. M. Smith and P. A. Dinsdale (love 1/6), 6-2, 6-1.

BILLIARDS.

In the Palace Hotel Billiard Handicap, last night, J. Fraser, 125, beat D. Hoeman—125. The final scores were, Fraser 230 and Hoeman 160.

The highest breaks in the game were: Fraser 31, 16, 15. Hoeman 14.

Tonight at 8 o'clock S. Dalton meets P. Lammon, and at 9.30 W. P. Gellard meets J. L. Goldenberg.

POLO.

HONGKONG TEAM SAILS FOR MANILA.

The Hongkong Polo Club are sending a team to Manila to accept the challenge of the Manila Polo Club, which was received some months ago.

The team representing Hongkong left yesterday evening by the s.s. *Keystone State*, and consisted of the following:—W. H. S. Dym (1), J. E. H. Bibby (2), Major-General Sir John Fowler (3) and Capt. Neville (back). Capt. Fisher was also included as a reserve player.

It will be remembered that in August last year the Manila team, who were captained by H.E. Governor Forbes, came to this Colony and played Hongkong, who won on that occasion by 6-2. A long programme has been arranged at Manila, and a series of matches will take place between teams representing all Polo organizations in and around Manila.

The Hongkong team will be away for about two weeks, returning to Hongkong by the *Empress of Asia*. H.E. Sir John Fowler is accompanied by Lady Fowler.

SUBMARINE H2 DISASTER FUND.

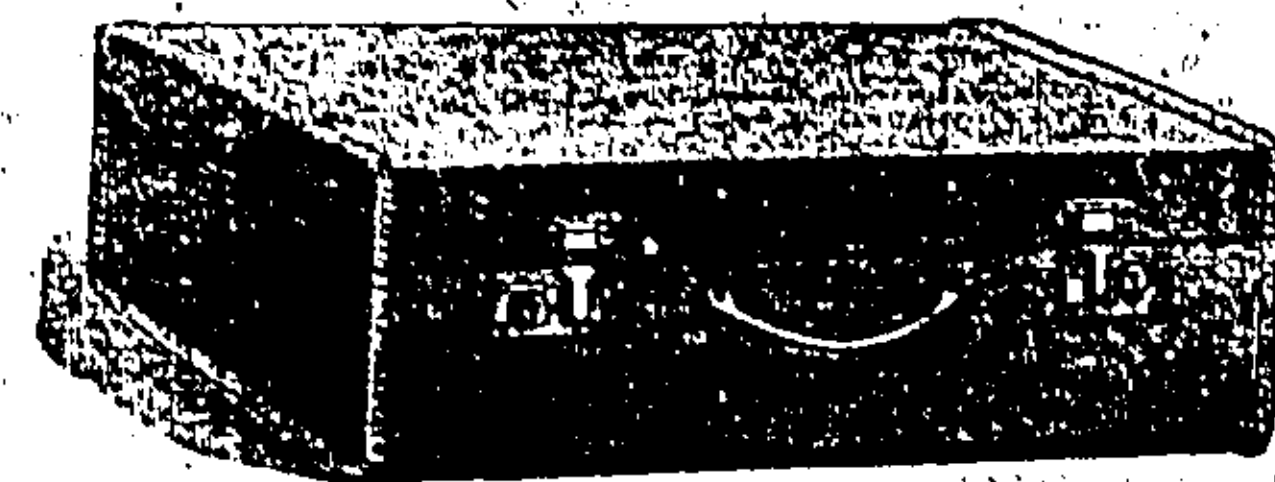
The contributions to this fund that are being sent in through the China Squadron amount to \$7,429.07, and are made up as follows:—

Collections in Ships	\$2,104.35
Collected at Naval and Army Canteens	117.54
Charity Match (Submarine v. King's Regt.)	30.76
Charity Match (United Services v. The Rest)	246.19
Profit on Charity Ball (Easter Monday)	4,089.20
Peak Club Dance (Easter Tuesday)	50.00
Concert by H.M.S. <i>Caroline</i> at Shanghai (2100)	800.00
	\$7,429.07

If there are any further donations they should be paid into the Submarine Disaster Fund at the Chartered Bank here.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

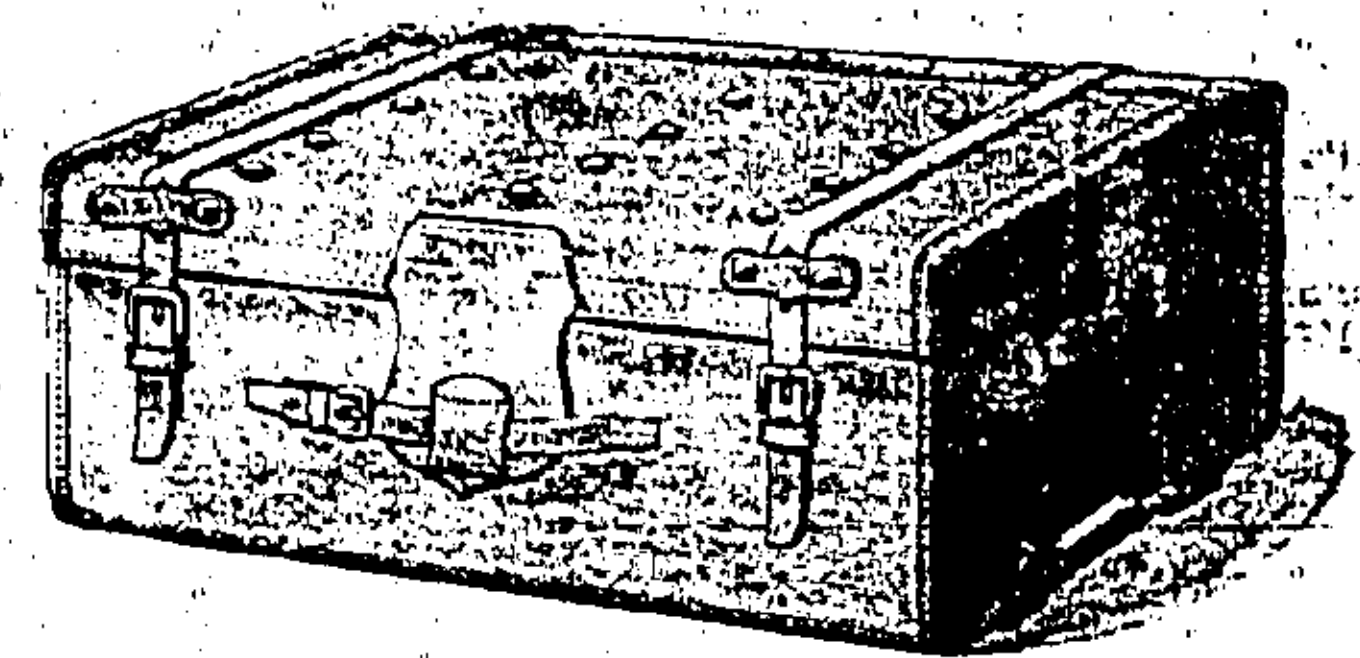
HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF TRAVELLING REQUISITES



SOLID LEATHER SUIT CASES. ATTACHE CASES. COMMERCIAL FOLIOS.



WATERPROOF AND ROTPROOF HOLDALLS. SOILED LINEN BAGS. ENGLISH COMPRESSED FIBRE TRUNKS. AIRTIGHT STEEL CASES. SOLID LEATHER SCHOOL SATCHELS.



LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

DICK'S PATENT.

UNIVERSAL PACKING

STEAM & HYDRAULIC SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

TEL 1741.

HONGKONG.

COLUMBIA RECORDS

JUST RECEIVED

3425 AIN'T WE GOT FUN (NOT SO LONG AGO)	3426 HAPPINESS (I CALL YOU SUNSHINE)
3428 MOLLY O (GOOD BYE PRETTY BUTTERFLIES)	3429 LISTENING (CROONING)
3464 WANG WANG BLUES (HOME AGAIN)	3450 MIMI (OH ME OH MY)

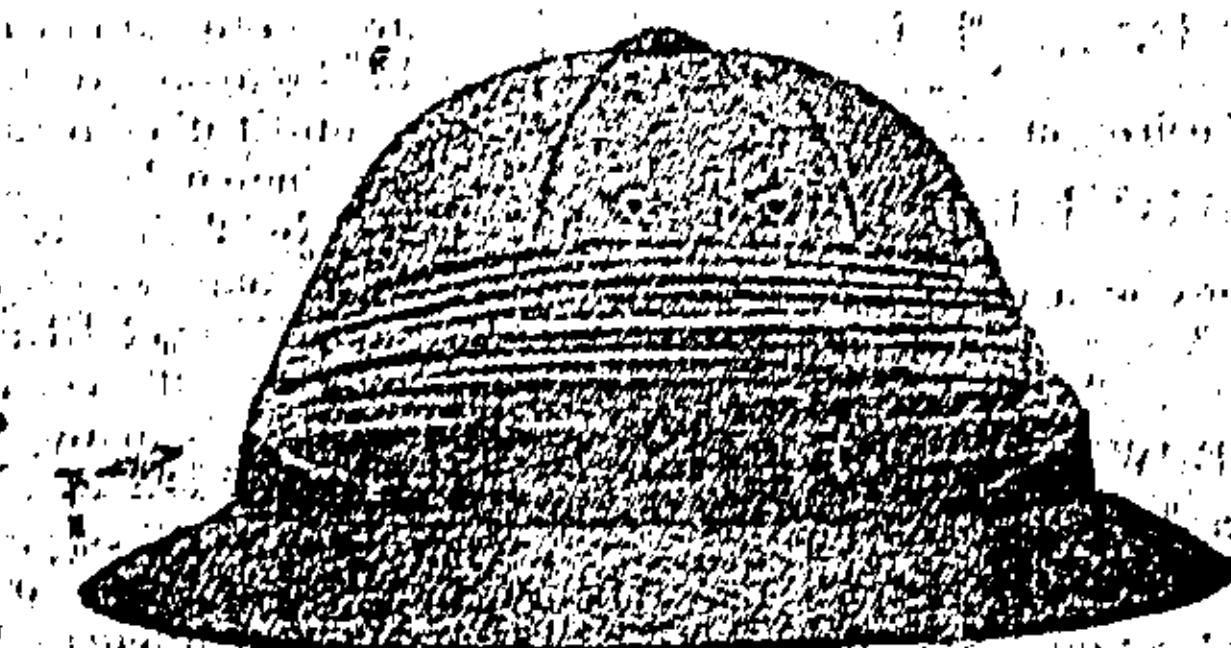
ANDERSON'S

(OPPOSITE CITY HALL)

Powell

TELEPHONE 3146

THE HOUSE FOR THE BEST SELECTION OF SUN HATS



GOSSAMER

CORK RUBBER

SMART AND USEFUL SHAPES, STOCKED ONLY

SUPERIOR QUALITIES

10, ICE HOUSE STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

I beg to warn all the local Stores and Shops in the Colony not to accept orders from a certain individual who presents may card, applying for goods to be supplied to him in my name, as I found out two cases to be a fraud, and a good number of my cards have been stolen and used for the purpose.
P. A. KAVIER.
Hongkong, April 24th, 1922. [914]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

SUBJECT to weather conditions, the following dates have been fixed—
FINAL OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES—FRIDAY, 18th April.
FINAL OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—MONDAY, 1st May.
CHALLENGER ROUND OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—WEDNESDAY, 3rd May.
CHALLENGER ROUND OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES—FRIDAY, 5th May.
RESERVED SPOTS may now be booked at the Pavilion by Members, Subscribers and those holding "Privilege tickets," except between the hours of 4.15 and 6.30 p.m.
The lists will remain open at the Pavilion until TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, 20th April after which date they will be transferred to Messrs. Montague & Co., Secs.: \$1 each.
Note.—Ticket-holders are requested to consult the back of tickets as to the position of their seats. [910]

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

MEMBERS are notified that the Bathing Season commences on May 1st, and continues until Oct. 31st, and that they may introduce friends as Bathing Members at the following fees:
Single Bathing Member's Ticket, \$15.
Double Ticket which includes children \$20.
Bathing membership does not call for a Ballot or an Entrance fee, and it is understood that Ladies and Gentlemen, wishing to become Bathing members, do so on the understanding that it is for the Bathing season 1922 only.
By order of the General Committee,
A. G. LAMPUUGH, Hon. Secretary. [912]

H.K.V.D.C. RIFLE MEETING.

STONECUTTERS RIFLE RANGE.

EVENTS open to Corps only and Open Revolver Competition (entries on Receipts) on May 6th and 7th.
All Corps (Rifle) Competition, Machine Gun Competition, Open to any Unit in Colony and Open Revolver Competition on May 13th and 14th.
Programmes at H.K.V.D.C. Headquarters, Launches from Murray Pier, every two hours, last launch 4 p.m.
Competitors to provide own ammunition.
Members of H.K.V.D.C. will receive free ammunition.
Entrance Fees: All events 50 cents per man per competition with exception Open Revolver Event (unlimited entries) for which fee is 20 cents per entry and the Cadet Company Competition which is free.
Competitors for Corps Events and Open Revolver Competition on May 6th and 7th must send their names together with entrance fees not later than noon on SATURDAY, April 29th, to Cpl. H. Green, c/o Headquarters H.K.V.D.C.
Tiffin and tea will be provided on Range at \$1.50 and 30 cents respectively. All those requiring tiffin must inform the Quartermaster at H.K.V.D.C. Headquarters not later than May 3rd. [909]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE hereby give notice that we have removed from No. 4, Duddell Street, to New Offices at 15, Beaconsfield Arcade, RAMSEY & CO.,
Hongkong, 24th April, 1922. [905]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to announce the REMOVAL of our Office to No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL on the 18th April.
THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1922. [886]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE Second Gymkhana is fixed for SATURDAY, May 6th, 1923. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at Race Course, Hongkong Club, and Causeway Bay Stables.
Entrance close TUESDAY, April 25th. [988]

VERNON & SMYTH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, heretofore carried on by FRANK SMYTH as a Sharebroker under the style of FRANK & SMYTH has been taken over by ROBERT THOMAS MATHESON as from the 1st day of April, 1922, and that as from the 1st day of April, 1922, the said Frank Smyth ceased to be liable in any way in respect of the said business and that all liabilities of whatever nature incurred by the said Firm of Vernon & Smyth on and from the 1st day of April, 1922 have been and will be incurred by the said Robert Thomas Matheson solely.
Dated the 20th day of April, 1922.
FRANK SMYTH,
ROBERT THOMAS MATHESON. [891]

Captain E. K. G. R. EVANS, O.B., D.S.O., R.N.

will deliver his Lecture on

THE DOVER PATROL

Illustrated by magnificent slides

in the

St. ANDREW'S CHURCH HALL,

NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON

FRIDAY, April, 27th, at 9 P.M.

Commodore Bowden-Smith, O.B., will preside.

Admission (by ticket only) \$1.

Tickets may be obtained at the Star Ferry, at the Exchange or from Mr. A. C. Wilcox, Kings Park Bldg.

Proceeds for Naval Benefits. [990]

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 12th May, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1921, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from April 29th to May 12th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. [898]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the TWELFTH DAY OF MAY, 1922, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of Association of the Society which will be submitted to the Meeting.

A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office at Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings aforesaid. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subject Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—
"That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Society to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings aforesaid, on FRIDAY, the NINTH DAY OF JUNE, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as a Special Resolution, the above mentioned Resolution.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1922.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. [894]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 & 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 12th May, 1922, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1921, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from April 29th to May 12th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. [895]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the TWELFTH DAY OF MAY, 1922, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting.

A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office at Queen's Buildings aforesaid. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subject Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

"That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings aforesaid, on FRIDAY, the NINTH DAY OF JUNE, 1922, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as a Special Resolution, the above mentioned Resolution.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1922.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. [898]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 12th May, 1922, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statements of Account to 31st December, 1921, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from April 29th to May 12th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. [897]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Dated this 21st day of April, 1922.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. [895]

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 5, Connaught Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1922, at 11.15 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager for the year ended 31st December, 1921, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 29th April, 1922, until WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1922, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. [870]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

ACTION No. 67 1922.

IN THE GOODS of LEUNG KUN alias LEUNG PING KUN alias LEUNG YUET WA late of No. 26, Praya East Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong Lime Manufacturer deceased.

Between LAM LEUNG SHI alias LEUNG CHI NGOI Plaintiff and LEUNG WA HANG and LEUNG LUNG WA Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 11th day of April, 1922, Mr. JOHN HENNESSEY SETH of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, Accountant, was appointed administrator pendente lite of the estate and effects of LEUNG KUN alias LEUNG PING KUN alias LEUNG YUET WA late of No. 26, Praya East, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Lime Manufacturer deceased, the owner of the Wai San firm, and that no person except the said JOHN HENNESSEY SETH or persons authorised by him is empowered to sell or otherwise deal with any part of the assets of the said deceased or the said firm including the lime made in the Wai San factory in Ping Chau.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1922.
GEO. K. HALL, BRUTTON & CO., Solicitors for the Plaintiff. [840]

NOTICE.

OWING to the advancing cost of newspaper production, it has been decided to make an increased charge of 20 per cent. on present rates, as from APRIL 1st, 1922, on the following descriptions of casual advertisements, namely:—
Government Notifications.
Municipal Notifications.
Legal Notices.
Company Notifications.
Association, Club and Society Notices.

This, of course, does not affect the charges made for contract spaces held by commercial firms or for small "Want" advertisements.
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

INTIMATION

You will arise refreshed, full of vigour and energy, if you make it a habit of taking

WATSON'S Effervescent LIVER SALT.

It acts gently on the liver, kidneys and bowels, and eliminates from the system all impurities. It relieves the congested condition arising from sedentary occupations, overwork, errors of diet, etc., etc.

Price \$1.40 per bottle

Having Arisen

You may contemplate and enjoy a most refreshing and luxurious bath by using

WATSON'S Household AMMONIA

or

WATSON'S TURKISH BATH SALTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

The Hongkong Dispensary.

Established 1841.

BIRTHS.

COPLEY.—At Shanghai, on April 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. G. COPLEY, a son.

NORRIS.—At Shanghai, on April 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. E. C. NORRIS, a son.

DEATHS.

BERTHE.—At Shanghai, on April 18th, MARIE ANNE, beloved wife of Alexander A. Berthet, late of Chinese Customs.

REID.—At Shanghai, on April 15th, Capt. J. B. REID, late of the Lungho, aged 47 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 23RD, 1922.

THE SPLIT AT CANTON.

A NOTICEABLE increase in the passenger traffic from Canton to Hongkong during the past week made it evident that another "crisis" at Canton was impending.

It has long been an open secret that General CHEN CHING MING was not working in entire harmony with President Sun Yat Sen, and it occasions little surprise to learn that a definite split has at last come about.

What alone is surprising is that General CHEN's "resignation" of the Governorship of the province should have come about so peacefully.

Readers of the Daily Press will doubtless remember an account contributed to our columns last December of an interview which "ORRIN KEITH" had with President Sun Yat Sen at Wuchow on the subject of his relations with CHEN CHING MING.

The following is an excerpt from that account:—

"I told him," wrote the interviewer, "of the constant rumours of a breach between them and that General CHEN was not in favour of the Northern expedition and would not support it, to which Sun replied: 'General CHEN and I have worked together for sixteen years and he has always been a loyal fighter for the cause of republican China. He will not desert the cause now. He is an officer of the Government and he will obey the orders of the Government. If he does not he will have to go and someone else will be put in who will obey.'"

"But what of the power to do this? Has not General CHEN the army and much popular support? If he refused to join could you oust him?" Dr. Sun's eyes narrowed slightly, and a flash came into his eye which indicated the man of action, rather than the philosopher to whom we had been listening. He held out his hand and curled his fingers tightly into his clenched fist. "General CHEN," he said, "I have in the hollow of my hand."

And so it may seem from what has actually happened. Evidently an armed clash was expected, but thanks to efforts made by both parties, Canton has been saved from being turned into a shambles.

There is a good deal of camouflage about the official announcements. They do not reveal the nature of the disagreements which have brought these changes to pass.

Indeed, the official organ tells us that there have been no serious disagreements. In that case these changes stand in need of more explanation than has been offered to the public.

A statement of the situation as it is commonly interpreted by well-informed people at Canton will be found in another part of our issue to-day.

Time must be left to reveal which of the two interpretations is correct. If the rumours are true that General CHEN CHING MING is out of sympathy with President Sun Yat Sen's Expeditionary Army scheme, it is unlikely he will be found taking the command of the First Army in it.

Nor do we understand why General CHEN, if he really remains with the Southern Government as Minister of War, should have so unceremoniously quitted his various offices and hurried away to be "with his mother and other relatives" in his native village in Waichow, and thus make it necessary for the PRESIDENT to send officials after him post-haste to implore him to return for consultation about the plans of the expedition.

General CHEN's "resignation" of the posts of Civil Governor, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung Forces, and Minister of the Interior was obviously forced, and the announcement in the PRESIDENT's mandate that General CHEN remains in the Government as Minister of War can only be regarded as a mere "face-saving" device on the part of the PRESIDENT until General CHEN supplies some proof that his departure for Waichow does not mean complete isolation.

There is an interesting rumour that he took with him all the available cash in the Treasury, amounting to about five million dollars. This, if true, must prove very embarrassing to his successor, especially as traders have been refusing to accept the notes which have been issued for the payment of the troops of the Expeditionary Army.

We see it reported that that was the intention of the PRESIDENT on his return to China "to set aside five million dollars of the funds for the Northern Expedition as additional reserve for the notes of the Provincial Bank," and we are wondering whether the five millions in view were the same as those now reported to be missing from the Treasury at Canton.

Dr. W. T. FAN, the new Civil Governor of Canton, with doubtless recall a certain precedent set by himself for the removal of funds which the custodian feared would be misapplied if left in the hands of his successor.

The development of the situation will be watched not without anxiety. While General CHEN remains with an army of considerable strength in a district of such strategic importance as Waichow, the public may well be uneasy as to what may happen. It will be remembered that General CHEN made this his base when he compelled the Kwangsi leaders to quit Canton.

Will he now retire, like TANG SHAO YI, into "a Cave of Adullam" or will he return, in his own good time, at the head of an army to Canton when the Generalissimo is marching with his grand force through Hunan to the Yangtze?

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending April 8th amounted to 53,673 tons and the sales to 51,975 tons.

Amongst those leaving the Colony by the a.s. Montague, to-day, will be Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, Mr. J. H. Taggart, the Rev. J. T. Williams and Mr. H. T. Wiggin.

In a premature dynamite explosion, during blasting operations on the hillside at Wong Nei Cheung on Saturday, one man was badly hurt and was sent to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster and Mr. E. Ralphs, who have both recently been in indifferent health left yesterday by the Siberia Maru on a trip North. They intend making a trip to Peking and Seoul.

Advertisements appear to-day, announcing dates in connection with the Tennis Tournament; events in connection with the H.K.V.D.C. Rifle Meeting; and the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club's arrangements for the Bathing Season.

Mrs. Lobingier, wife of Judge Lobingier of the U.S. Court for China entered the Fearn Sanatorium at Shanghai last week suffering from typhoid fever.

The Chinese community at Macao are making great preparations for a celebration on May 1st, presumably in connection with the Labour Day demonstrations which are being organised at Canton.

"100 yards Hurdle" event was inadvertently omitted from the programme of the V.R.C. Annual Athletic Meeting next Saturday. The event will be held and entries may be sent up to 8 p.m. on Thursday.

A loaded rice truck and a Chinese broker's private ricksha came into collision on Sunday at the junction of Queen's Road West and Possession Street. The ricksha puller was badly bruised, and the ricksha was badly damaged.

It is stated that the house of Mr. and Mrs. Porfirio Goncalves of Macao was plundered of money and valuables amounting to about \$5,000 when Mrs. Porfirio was fatally stabbed by a robber last week. The amah and house-cook have not yet been traced.

A Chinese moulder and his coolie were injured as the result of the fall of a heavy iron mould in the No. 2 Dock of the Kowloon Docks on Sunday. The moulder was badly crushed about the head and legs. The coolie received his injuries from the flying fragments of the mould. Both men were removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

A fatal accident occurred at No. 369, Queen's Road West, on Saturday, to a little Chinese girl. The child who had been playing on the second floor landing and presumably climbed about the head and legs. The coolie received his injuries from the flying fragments of the mould. Both men were removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

It is reported that following the British decision to abolish *mu-tai* in Hongkong, the police in Peking are about to take similar steps. It is pointed out that as a result of recent famines, a considerable number of females have been sold to wealthy families in the capital, and the report is current that the police are about to forbid the practice of purchasing and keeping such girls.

The formal opening of the Great China Manufacturing Co., Ltd.'s, new mill at Wooning took place last week, many foreign and Chinese guests being present. The new mill, which is claimed to be one of the finest and most efficient in China, was started by Mr. C. C. Nieh, Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and Managing Director of the Heng Fong Cotton Mills, Ltd., Mr. E. R. Yin, and several other Chinese gentlemen. 48,000 spindles are in operation.

Shanghai papers announce with regret the death of Capt. J. B. Reid, master of the Indo-China str. *Leopold*. Capt. Reid went into hospital about two months ago, suffering from broncho-pneumonia and heart trouble. He joined the Indo-China Company in 1903, and during the last 10 years was a familiar figure among shipping people on the Yangtze river. It was only early in the year that Capt. Reid returned from Home leave. He was a native of Glasgow, where he leaves an aged mother. He was unmarried and 47 years of age.

A fire, which might have been a very serious one, broke out at the coveyard of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Reclamation Street, Yaumatei, on Sunday evening. Shortly after 9 p.m. the Kowloon Fire Brigade arrived and the two fire-boats were hurried over from Hongkong side. After three-quarters-of-an-hour's work the blaze was practically put out. A small quantity of gas coal was destroyed and the wooden roofs of the yards were badly damaged. The glare of the fire was visible to people in Hongkong, and for a little space of time it looked as if a very serious conflagration had occurred.

In connection with the tragic death of Sir Ross Smith, the aviator who proposed making a flight round the world, it is a melancholy circumstance, says the N.C. Daily News, that only within the past few days the British Minister in Peking had approached the Chinese authorities with reference to his making Foochow and Shanghai ports of call. According to the programme which had been arranged the British aviators expected to reach Hongkong on May 12th, Foochow on May 14th, and Shanghai on May 15th. In reply to the British Minister's application the Chinese Government undertook to extend to the aviators the same courtesies as were offered the Italian fliers in 1920.

Shanghai papers announce the death of Mr. Zhi Li-kung, compradore for many years of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Mr. Zhi's own service with Way loong extended over a period of about 20 years. Many organizations and public bodies vied for Mr. Zhi's support and advice, and he was for six years chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, and for many years a member of the Advisory Committee of the Shanghai Road Hospital business corporations and public organizations. A society on which he did yeoman service was the Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Society, on which he served up to the time of his death.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(TELEGRAPH SERVICE'S AGENTS.)

THE GENOA CONFERENCE.

CLEARING THE ATMOSPHERE.

TREATY INCIDENT "CLOSED" AGAIN.

LONDON, April 23rd.

The Russo-German Treaty incident closed for the second and, it is hoped, the last time yesterday at Genoa with the Ten Powers reply to Germany. The reply incidentally voices the most general opinion that German action in concluding a treaty was "contrary to that spirit of loyal co-operation which is essential to the restoration of Europe."

MORE FAVOURABLE OMENS.

Omens are now more favourable for the most critical phase of the Conference this week, which will show whether Mr. Lloyd George's great aim, for a real European Peace Pact can be realised.

The French Delegates, despite the gloomy and irritated state of feeling prevalent in Paris yesterday, were more conciliatory. The French Delegate is resuming membership of the Russian Affairs Sub-Committee, following the withdrawal of the Russian Memorandum announced in yesterday's cables.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PLAIN WORDS.

A great impression has been made by Mr. Lloyd George's plain words at yesterday's meeting of the ten Allies, when he firmly intimated that the British desire to cooperate with the Allies was not likely to continue if it appeared that feuds were thereby promoted. He added that the British Empire was determined to surmount any obstacles for the achievement of peace.

FRANCE'S ATTITUDE.

M. Barthou, following, declared that he approved of all Mr. Lloyd George had said. He and his colleagues were most anxious to dispel all difficulties, and to cooperate fully in the economic restoration of Europe and the peace of the world.

In the meantime it is reported that not only are demands for a security pact with Britain being revived in France, but also for a wide military convention including Poland, for the enforcement of the Allies' claims against Germany.

SIR ROBERT HORNE PROCEEDS TO WINDSOR.

Sir Robert Horne journeyed to Windsor immediately on his return from Genoa, for an audience with His Majesty.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY.

GENOA, April 23rd.

The Representatives of the ten Powers who signed the Note of protest to Germany met this morning and sent the President of the German delegation a Note reserving for their governments the right to declare null and void any clauses in the Russo-German treaty which may be recognised as contrary to existing treaties, and declaring that the incident may now be regarded as closed.

THE TEN POWERS REPUDIATE GERMAN ALLEGATIONS.

LATER.

The ten Powers' Note declares that there is no shadow of justification for the statement that the Germans were forced to conclude a separate agreement with Austria by refusal of the convening Powers to consider difficulties which the proposals of the experts in London would have created for Germany. The German delegates, when they conferred with the delegations of the convening Powers, never suggested that the London proposals afforded no basis for discussion in conference, and that the German delegation was about to conclude a separate treaty with Russia.

The allegation that informal discussions with the Russians on the subject of the recognition of debts exposed the Germans to the risk of being confronted with a scheme unacceptable to Germany was equally unfounded, as no scheme could have been accepted by the conference without the fullest discussion by the committees in which Germany was represented equally with the other Powers.

FRENCH HOSTILITY.

PARIS, April 23rd.

The anti-Conference views of the newspapers are daily increasing in bitterness; the majority to-day strongly favour immediate French withdrawal from Genoa, but some, like the *Intransigeant*, express the opinion that the conference will end in a fiasco whether France quits or stays, and therefore advises remaining in order to avoid the blame of being the first to leave.

CONFLICTING VIEWS.

RAVIZZO, April 23rd.

A meeting of the Little Entente and Poland endeavoured to find a *via media* to account for the difficulty in which they were placed owing to the conflicting views of the French, and Italian delegates, on the one hand, and the French and Belgians, on the other. It was decided to press France not to contribute to the breaking up of the conference.

LATEST CABLES.

THE PRINCE IN JAPAN.

LUNCHEONS WITH THE PRINCE.

REGENT.

Tokyo, April 24th.

On Monday the Prince of Wales went sightseeing in the beautiful Harkness district, but the visit was marred by the weather.

To-day the vivid green mountains, amid which nestles the Yumoto villa, where the Prince is staying, are shrouded in a heavy downpour.

This morning the Prince of Wales went shopping in the picturesque village of Miyazaki where the Japanese puzzle toys are made.

Later he motored to the Imperial villa beside Lake Harkness, and took lunch with the Prince Regent. This will be their last meeting of the tour. (From Sir Herbert Russell.)

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE ENQUIRY.

PACIFIC MARITIME CO. NOW INVOLVED.

Paris, April 23rd.

The inquiry into the affairs of the Banque Industrielle de Chine has extended to the affairs of the Pacific Maritime and Commercial Company, founded by M. Albert Gallusier in July 1918, and who is now charged, on the complaint of numerous shareholders, with infringing the company law. Abuse of confidence and swindling are alleged.

M. Pernot made considerable advances to the Pacific Company out of the coffers of the Banque Industrielle, to whom the company owed 150,000,000 francs, when M. Gallusier finally received his *congé*.

M. Gallusier, however, declares that the debt is only about one quarter of this amount.

THE EVACUATION OF ASIA MINOR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 23rd.

Angora's reply to the Allied note insists on the necessity of commencing the evacuation of Asia Minor simultaneously with the declaration of the Armistice, but proposes to meet the Allied Delegates at Ismid preparatory to *Pour Parlers*, and then to negotiate an immediate peace if grounds for an understanding can be found.

EARLIER CABLES.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

HOSTILITIES TO CEASE.

LONDON, April 24th.

The *Westminster Gazette's* Dublin correspondent understands authoritatively that an agreement has been reached between the military leaders of the Republican and Free State sections of the Irish Army for a cessation of hostilities. The agreement is purely military and does not affect the political issue. The people will be left to freely pronounce upon the Treaty.

BRITISH COURT IN MOURNING.

LONDON, April 24th.

The Court will wear mourning for Lord Leopold of Mountbatten for a fortnight.

(It was stated in our yesterday's issue that Lord Leopold Mountbatten was A.D.C. to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. This was an error. It is Lord Louis Mountbatten, who is A.D.C. to the Prince of Wales and is with him in Japan. The late Lord Leopold Mountbatten was the son of H.R.H. Princess Beatrice and H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg. Lord Louis Mountbatten, A.D.C. to the Prince of Wales is the son of Princess Victoria and Admiral the Marquess of Milford Haven.)

STAINER'S CRUCIFIXION.

LAST ORATORIO AT ST. ANDREW'S.

An augmented choir of 50 voices composed of members of the various Church and Chapel choirs in the Colony and trained by the organist and choromaster of St. Peter's Church (Mr. G. O. Fieldgate) gave a very nice rendering of Stainer's "Crucifixion" at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, last night. The choruses were well sustained whilst the solos and quartettes were very pleasing. The baritone soloist—Mr. Crocker—was unfortunately unable to attend but Mr. Garville of the Wesleyan Church made a splendid substitute. The following ladies and gentlemen took the principal parts in the oratorio, Miss G. Brock, Miss Mary Fung, Mr. Crocker, Messrs. Armitage, and Garville. Mr. Fieldgate presided at the organ.

There was a good attendance and at the conclusion of a very enjoyable programme a collection in aid of the maintenance fund of St. Peter's Church was made.

A TOPICAL LECTURE.

FAMOUS CHINESE EXPERT ON PLAGUE.

FASHION THE MOLOCH OF CIVILISATION.

Medical students of Hongkong University had the privilege, yesterday, of listening to a lecture on "The Plague Epidemic in Manchuria in 1920," by the distinguished Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Physician Extraordinary to the President of China and Director of the Manchurian Plague Prevention Service, Harbin. Dr. Wu was introduced by Professor Earle to the large assembly of students as the leading Chinese medical man in China, founder and first President of the National Medical Association of China, a promoter of the first public central hospital at Peking and of many anti-plague campaigns. Dr. Wu was chiefly known, said Professor Earle, for his work in connection with the Plague Prevention Service which had added immensely to scientific knowledge of plague and its prevention. "We are particularly interested in that subject," Prof. Earle added, "because plague is always with us in Hongkong and the University quarters are always subject to the invasions of rats." (Laughter.)

Dr. Wu was very heartily applauded on rising to begin his lecture. He prefaced his remarks by offering congratulations to Hongkong University on having received a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to establish two new chairs in surgery and medicine (applause).

"My hope is," said Dr. Wu, "that the future will see more of our Chinese, particularly graduates of this University, taking a prominent part in the research work of the world, especially that of China, for the medical knowledge of China is still far from being complete, and I believe that the people who will carry out that research most successfully will be Chinese-graduates."

THE LOCAL PLAGUE.

Speaking first of plague generally, Dr. Wu mentioned that for practical purposes there were only two kinds of plague, bubonic and pneumonic, although in the books septicemic plague was described; but that was what the patient usually died of; but cases of primary septicemia were very few indeed. Bubonic plague was caused by the *bacillus pestis* being conveyed from the rat, through the rat-flea, into man. The result of that infection was that buboes formed in the groin, under the armpit or elsewhere in a gland area. The organisms would pass into the blood stream and cause septicemia, but the primary factor was the flea, and its habitat, the rat.

"In pneumonic plague," continued Dr. Wu, "you don't have the flea or the rat and when we first went to Manchuria to study plague we were obsessed with the preconceived idea of such a connection. But a few of us dared to break away from it and devote our attention to the human factor. We asked 'What is the method of infection between sufferers?' We had no difficulty in finding that it was through the breath, especially at night-time when patients, already with a cough, infected contacts. That knowledge led to the question of prevention of infection and the final method adopted was the use of a mask."

AN UN-HEARD OF CLIMAX.

Dr. Wu exhibited the mask and later showed cinematograph pictures of doctors, attendants and patients all wearing masks and looking like members of some mystic brotherhood. The lecturer mentioned that a pad of cotton wool in the mask, if kept dry, was found a sufficient safeguard. Disinfectants were not necessary and only incommoded the patient by burning his nose and mouth.

"The world had never heard of such a plague as the first Manchurian plague of 1910," said Dr. Wu. "The second one took place in 1920. I was first sent to investigate the plague of 1910. It was an extremely interesting disease—(non-medical members of the audience smiled at this indication of professional *esoterism*)—and up to that time scarcely anything was known of it. It was a chance for any person keen on investigation, although the dangers were rather great and more than one doctor refused to go. It was a pleasure to establish a little laboratory, and work out this problem of pneumonic plague which was distinctive not only the Chinese Government but many other Governments which had interests in China. You can understand that there was cause for anxiety. There were thousands of deaths, no signs of the plague abating and it was spreading southward. The Government gave me full powers and there were plenty of volunteers amongst British, French and Russian doctors."

SIXTY-THOUSAND DEATHS.

The trouble with convincing the natives of the dangers they were facing. Never was the fatalism of the Chinese attitude towards life more clearly illustrated. They saw hundreds of their fellow-creatures die every day and yet they opposed all our ideas of sanitation and isolation. They would rather die than do what we told them. There were 60,000 deaths and not a single recovery.

"When this last epidemic of 1920 occurred we were much better prepared. We had not only past experience, but in the interval we had established the Plague Prevention Service, with properly equipped hospitals, and laboratories. There had also been some education of the people on the question. Although the population had risen in the ten years from 12 to 22 millions, the total mortality was only 8,000—two large a figure, but a great decline, compared with the 60,000 of the previous epidemic."

"What was the original cause of this plague? In bubonic plague it was the rat; in pneumonic plague it also started with a member of the rat family; only this rat is a little bigger than usual; it is the size of a cat and, instead of living in sewers—and in Hongkong University, as Dr. Earle said just now (laughter)—it lives underground in the mountainous regions of Siberia and North Manchuria. These animals are very fierce; they have short ears; very sharp claws and long, close, very thick fine fur."

HUMAN VIKERY AND HUMAN MISERY.

Dr. Wu made it clear that, in a sense, the deaths of thousands from pneumonic plague was due to the human love of self-adornment. The people of Manchuria went to hunt for these animals—the marmots—because, before the war, the fur was bought in large quantities by the Germans to be changed into imitation sable (laughter). Sable was so very much loved by all sorts of people, especially ladies, that those who could afford it bought the real, and those who could not bought the imitation. Millions of the pelts were sent overland to Leipzig, dried, and changed into imitation sable. They were worth 40 cents when they left Manchuria and some came back there, being then worth 30. However, the real sable cost \$40. Ten thousand hunters used to visit the Manchurian forests to trap these animals.

Dr. Wu went on to explain how, in the course of catching, and skinning the marmots the hunters were subjected to the risks of infection and he then gave a thrilling account of the fight against the plague carried on by the gallant band of doctors. The story is too long to tell in the present issue and too interesting to spoil by over-compression. The narrative will be continued in tomorrow's paper.

CHINESE APPRENTICES AND THEIR PAY.

A MAGISTERIAL COMMENT.

The conditions of employment as offered to young Chinese apprentices by the Sincere Company was the subject of a comment by Mr. J. A. Fraser, at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, after hearing the evidence brought against a young, timid-looking apprentice who was charged with the larceny of a \$100 bill from the firm. The Magistrate expressed the opinion that the paying of little or no wages to apprentices was an incentive for them to go wrong.

From the evidence it was added that on Sunday evening the defendant in going past one of the cashier's desks picked up the bill. The boy, on being pursued, was seen to drop the note into a spittoon close to where he was caught.

The cashier, in giving evidence, said that his own wages were \$9 per month. The Manager of the Exports Department of the firm told the Magistrate that the boy had been under suspicion for some time and, for that reason, he had been moved from the second floor to the first floor. He had been 41 days in the employ of the Company and his wages were \$2 per month. It was the usual custom in the firm, the witness added, to take apprentices on two months' trial. They were also allowed food and lodging.

The Magistrate said he had been satisfied how much the boy had been satisfied. The witness said he would have got \$3 or perhaps \$5 and his "tucker." The Departmental Manager formed the opinion that he was "a most disorderly boy."

In the course of evidence the Magistrate asked the boy what he did with all his money? "Oh," replied the boy, "what I do not spend in Hongkong, I send home to my mother in the country."

The Exports Manager then added: The wages may appear to be very small to you, your Worship, but they have excellent opportunities. We send them to school, both English and Chinese. If they care to they can get on very well. Some of the men on the same floor as the defendant got as much as \$20 to \$30.

Later it was stated that on commencing his apprenticeship the defendant's uncle signed a bond for a little under \$200, guaranteeing the boy's good behaviour.

The Magistrate took into consideration the boy's youth, and imposed a fine of \$50 with the option of one month's imprisonment.

After the boy had been led out of the dock the Magistrate recalled the Exports Manager and expressed the opinion stated in the opening paragraph.

JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

SUCCESSFUL ISSUE OF THE DAIREN CONFERENCE.

The Japanese papers report that the prolonged conference at Dairen between representatives of the Japanese Government and representatives of the Government of the Far Eastern Republic have at last resulted in the framing of a Convention. The Conference has extended over eight months during which time there have been twenty-eight sittings. The text of the treaty, which was informally concluded at the conference of the Japanese and Chita delegates at Dairen on April 8th, as transmitted by the *Jiji* correspondent at Dairen, is as follows:

"That the Far Eastern Republic government formally declare adherence to the anti-Communism principle.

"That the Far Eastern Republic government recognize the agreement previously concluded by the Japanese army authorities with the Russian administrations in the Far East.

"That the Far Eastern Republic government recognize the concession to Japan of rights on the Amur river to the same extent as that conceded to Chita.

FISHERY RIGHTS.

"That the Far Eastern Republic government conclude an agreement with Japan concerning the right of Japanese engaging in fishery on the Russian Maritime coast.

"That the Far Eastern Republic government agree to the stationing of legitimate representatives of the Japanese government in Chita, Vladivostok and other places where the stationing of such representatives is deemed necessary.

"That the Far Eastern Republic government make efforts for a peaceful solution of administrative rights of the Maritime state and strive for the maintenance of order and peace in that state by effecting the unification of the whole Russian territory in the Far East.

"That the Far Eastern Republic government guarantee positive safety of the lives and property of all foreign residents in the Russian territory in Eastern Siberia.

TO OPEN VLADIVOSTOK.

"That the Far Eastern Republic government remove the defences in Vladivostok and open it as a free commercial port.

"That the Far Eastern Republic government grant foreign residents the right of leasing land necessary to conduct their business for a period not exceeding thirty-six years.

"That the Far Eastern Republic government open all iron mines in its Russian territory to investment in, and operation by, foreigners.

"That the Far Eastern Republic government recognize the right of foreign subjects to cut timber in the forests in Russian territory and export it.

"That the Far Eastern Republic government recognize the proprietary rights of foreigners, but that personal freedom of individuals shall be guaranteed in strict accordance with the constitution of the Far Eastern Republic, and no recourse shall be taken to any compulsory requisitioning or commandeering.

REVISE TARIFF.

"That a revision of the customs tariff be made by a special committee to be appointed by the Far Eastern Republic and the Japanese government at the conclusion of the present treaty.

"That the extent of the rights and interests to be granted by the Far Eastern Republic government do not exceed the extent of those granted by the Soviet government.

"That the Far Eastern Republic government refrain from any propaganda calculated to be prejudicial to the peace of the Japanese government.

"That a military agreement concerning the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Siberia be arranged after the conclusion of negotiations on commercial relations.

"That the text of the present treaty shall be written both in the Japanese and Russian languages and two copies of the text to be kept by both governments."

The clauses of the text may be subject to revision and alterations as the result of further negotiations at a post-conference session but no important change, it is said, is likely to be made.

MILITARISTS HOPE TO EXPLOIT SHANTUNG.

The largest mining company in China thus far was registered yesterday at the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for the operation of mines along the Shantung Railway. It is to be capitalized at \$20,000,000, and is organized apparently by the military party of Shantung under the leadership of General Chin Yun-peng, General Wang Chuan-yuan, and a number of others. General Wu Pei-fu is reported to be bitterly opposed to the company upon the grounds that the concessions for these Shantung mines was regained solely by the efforts of the Chinese people at the Washington Conference and not by either the initiative or the wisdom of the military leaders.

Wu Pei-fu protested against the company prior to its formal registration and has been supported in this stand by numerous groups of citizens. The mining company is to operate all of the mines along the Kiaochow-Tsing Tseihai as soon as this is returned to the Chinese authorities. It is believed that the military leaders involved in the company will shortly begin negotiations with the Japanese for the utilization of their mining properties and equipment. According to reports from Loyang, Wu Pei-fu is quoted as saying that the Military party should not benefit either directly or indirectly by the possession of these mines.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN JAPAN.

ANOTHER STRIKE AT LEVER'S.

Foreign manufacturing firms in Japan (says the *Japan Chronicle*) seem to be specially exposed to labour troubles. They may rigidly adhere to the Factory Act, extend more privileges to the men than are required by law, but it is all to no purpose—troubles continue unabated. Two or three months ago the latest trouble among the employees of Messrs. Lever Bros. (Japan) Limited was brought to an end by the intervention of the police, who proposed a compromise, which was accepted by the men and the firm, and under which sick pay and leaving allowances were provided for. Nevertheless, there was no improvement in the work, which even under Japanese standards was poor. A few days ago a deputa-tion demanded to see the Manager, to lay before him a fresh series of demands. He refused to see them on the ground that an agreement had been entered into which was binding on both sides. The chief demand, apparently, was for "better treatment," which, being interpreted, seems in the main to have meant first-class hospital accommodation in the case of accident or illness due to employment, with a scheme of regular increase of wages independent of capacity. On the Manager refusing to see the deputa-tion the men first "went slow" and a few days later walked out. Thereupon the firm closed the works and announced that if the men returned to their employment by the 11th instant they would all be reinstated, otherwise new workers would be engaged. By absenting themselves from work of their own free will the men have lost all right to claim leaving allowances and have thus placed themselves entirely in the wrong.

There the matter remains for the present. It would almost seem that in the case of foreign manufacturing firms it will soon be of advantage to import workers from Europe or America. Wages paid are fast approximating to the European standard, while the efficiency of European and American workers is so much superior that in many cases there would be an actual saving. Japanese workmen, with their lower efficiency and carelessness in the use of machinery, are going the wrong way to work for improving their position. An improvement in the workers' position which came about by improved efficiency would be far more stable in its results.

According to the Japanese papers various barriers, schoolmasters, and labour leaders are "mediating" in the Lever Brothers dispute. Not the least of the trials of the victims of this sort of affair is the necessity of having to be polite to the interminable busybodies who intrude in order to mediate. One of the troubles at every foreign factory in Japan where up-to-date methods are employed is that the owners have to train a number of men who undertake, no sort of apprenticeship but must have full wages from the beginning, only to go off to some rival native concern as "experts" on high wages as soon as they have learnt a modicum of usefulness at the cost of their employers' time and machinery. This is a high wage standard which new raw hands expect the foreign firm to live up to. And when the industry becomes well established there is a good deal of feeling that such foreign concern has no right to exist in competition with Japanese factories. In the end all lose alike, Japanese as well as foreigners. Japan but at least learnt the art of protecting herself from "exploitation."

FILMS FOR THE FAR EAST.

In the interview that Lord Northcliffe gave to Mr. Loyat Fraser, he pointed out how eager Asiatics were for "the pictures," and that, unfortunately, what they saw very largely consisted of the worst kind of American films, dealing largely with crime and vice. Scanty clothing for women is an abomination to even the most advanced Asiatic, and yet their opinion of white women was necessarily influenced by an absence of decent garments, which would cause a natural revulsion and shock. A considerable censorship has been exercised over British films, and they are very little seen in the Far East in comparison with their competitors.

A recent traveller has pointed this out, and also the fact that incalculable harm has been done to the prestige of the white man by the showing of films that depict as daily happenings sordid crime and vice. Scores of cinemas houses are being served with this fare; the audiences take just what they are given, and believe it to be true to life. He asks if the British of sterling value could not find an outlet here. Assuredly a good deal of information of a real educational and national value could be perpetuated, and the role of the white man be elevated rather than what too frequently happens—debased.

OVERHEARD AT THE MAGISTRACY.

An English witness: The defendant went into the kitchen to get some water. The Magistrate: How was he carrying it?

The Witness: He was not carrying it, your Worship; he had it in his hand behind his back.

No wonder the Court tittered.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The Revenue Office in a town of North Bohemia have, the *Prague Gazette* states, appointed an official whose title in German is "Lebemitte-zuschuss-verwaltungskommissionar-vonder-Verbreitung."

[Deputy-President of the Food-Rationing-Winding-Up-Commission].

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THE WEDDING RING.

Lady Norah Bentinck writing in a home paper, says:—

Every woman is interested in her wedding ring—that little band of gold or silver which is the outward sign of plighted troth.

It is, of course, emblematic of the highest things, being first of all a circle which represents eternity—a love, a constancy, a satisfaction with each other which will go on "till death do them part."

Secondly, it is of gold because gold is (or was till the advent of platinum) the rarest and therefore the most precious of metals.

Solomon said that the value of a good woman was above rubies, but indeed it would be a man richer than Solomon who could afford to give his lady-love a ring shewn out of and fashioned from a pigeon's blood ruby!

However, I once saw a ring made out of one emerald. It must have been a wonderful stone, for the lady's finger was not over small, and it would take a fairly large emerald to encompass the finger of a 6 1/2 in. glove hand.

But the ring I saw looked nothing; the heart of it had been punched out to make something for which it was never intended with the result that it seemed to be nothing more valuable than a piece of jade.

Now that platinum is the rarest metal, lovers seek it to deck the beloved because—perhaps not only because of its rarity. For it does, indeed, possess a subtle loveliness of its own which the more blatant gold cannot boast.

Although it is dim, it is in nowise dull, and, slenderly set round a pretty finger, it could make a diamond seem like a scintillating dewdrop placed there, instead of on a roseleaf, by fairy hands.

During the war flying men gave their wives wedding rings made out of aluminium. Not, of course, to typify lightness, nor because their love was of a light character, but because it was the thing most reminiscent of the lover, and, therefore, the thing that the beloved would value the most!

Indeed, in courtship days it is not the gift of the lover, but rather the love of the giver, which is of the greatest importance.

Some wedding rings are thick, others thin; some have words inscribed inside them; some signs.

Some have a weeny stone sunk into the gold, so as to be scarcely visible to the outside eye, and only of importance to the donor and the wearer—their loved little secret, hidden in their hearts and memorised for ever in concrete form in the little band of gold upon the loved one's finger.

It is said that the third finger of the left hand was chosen to be the wedding finger because a small vein runs direct from it to the heart. Yet in the most European countries the wedding ring is worn upon the right hand.

Among the poorer people the engagement ring is the wedding ring worn upon the left hand.

At the marriage ceremony the husband withdraws it from one hand and places it upon the other.

In years to come, looking at the ring upon her finger, Princess Mary will, perhaps, think of the simple words:

This little silver ring
That once you gave to me
Keeps in its narrow band
Every promise of ours.
Each picture of the past
In its circle I see
Alone it has consoled me
In my saddest hours.

Sadness comes sometimes to all men and to all women, but that it may withhold its hand from Princess Mary of England is every English woman's wish to her upon her wedding day.

LONDON ROYAL WEDDING TRAFFIC.

Figures are available about the stupendous task performed by the London Underground on the occasion of the royal wedding. It is estimated that over 5,000,000 passengers were carried, which approaches a record. The companies were confronted with a very difficult task in handling the ordinary morning rush hour traffic, which synchronised with the traffic of the crowds bent on seeing the Royal wedding. At times the allied companies were moving considerably over 500,000 passengers an hour. The work was made more difficult through the principal bus services having to be split and turned at the traffic points meeting the route of the procession, and the fact that the railways had to concentrate their sight-seeing passengers on the nine Underground stations adjacent to the line of route. The railways ran over 250,000 car miles—50,000 miles in excess of a normal day. The heaviest stations on the system were Westminster with 48,000 passengers, Trafalgar Square running a good second with 45,000 passengers. The great power house at Lots Road rose to the occasion by distributing an additional 30,000 units of power, and consuming close upon 1,000 tons of coal in providing the power to shift the enormous volume of traffic. Six-car trains were run all day on the Tubes, and eight-car trains on the District. Every available car was passed in service, and the new trains, with their 20 per cent. increase of capacity, did woman service. An interesting feature about the traffic was that a record number of babies were carried. "Never, indeed, in the history of London's Underground have so many babies and small children made use of the services. Three thousand babies were in service, and all day long these were running crowded with sightseers. It is estimated that 50,000 more bus miles were run by the fleet.

THE SCIENCE OF CLOTHES. VENTILATION AND WARMTH.

Few people realize that there has grown up during the past years a science of clothes and clothing. The subject, like many other vital matters, was largely neglected by modern medicine till Dr. Leonard Hill came forward and showed its importance.

The real significance of clothes from a health point of view is the relation which should exist between warmth and ventilation. Unhappily experiment has shown that custom and fashion impose on us clothes which are either unsuitable in character or in quantity. The chief error is lack of ventilation, and it can be asserted that too-heavy clothing is less of an evil. The badly ventilated garment inflicts injury because it induces excessive perspiration and "leaves the skin needlessly long in an active state." Scientific clothing should, on the contrary, allow great adaptability of body to change of temperature. It should not provoke perspiration in a man at rest in still air at a low temperature.

IMPORTANCE OF TEXTURE.
The qualities of hygienic clothing are contained not so much in the fibre itself as in the manner of weaving and the looseness of tightness of the complete garment. That is to say, that the same results can be obtained with wool, cotton, or linen by weaving out of each a material with the same "porosity" and air-holding power, permeability to moving air and water evaporating power. Thus, "dry cotton flannellette is no less warm when wet."

The colder the weather, other things being equal, the less ventilation by the clothes is desirable; hot weather makes ventilation a matter of supreme importance. For bad ventilation hinders evaporation, which is nature's method of cooling. "The ideal protection of a white from the sun in the tropics," says Dr. Hill, "is an umbrella, allowing free movement of air and sweating. The nearly naked native seeks the shade as a monkey does, or wears an umbrella-like hat. Loose, flapping garments worn in hot weather set up currents of air inside the clothes and so held evaporation. In this connection "a porous substitute for boots" is required at present.

TESTS OF COOLING POWER.
Dr. Hill and Flack made a large number of observations on cooling power, sitting dressed in shirt and trousers out of doors on an East Coast cliff in the summer. They found that it made little difference whether the shirt worn was cellular, cotton, or flannellette or flannel; the cooling power depended, not on the nature of the material, but on the amount of restriction of ventilation—that is, on weaving and looseness. Double garments very much reduce cooling power.

The choice of clothes, therefore, so far as health is concerned, is a choice of shape and texture—not of material. It is neither healthy nor unhealthy to wear or not to wear wool or cotton next the skin. If the clothes are designed for cold weather they should be relatively close fitting and of such fabrics as will prevent evaporation. Moreover, it must be remembered that heat-loss is enormously greater when clothes become wet, because wet materials stick to the skin. Thus flannels and loosely woven materials which, when wet, stick least easily to the skin, lose least heat. The "entangled air" in them acts as a heat retainer.

Hot weather clothes should be of exactly the opposite type as has already been pointed out. Here the object is the production of air-currents next to the skin. Looseness is the first consideration—Times.

BOXER IN THE PULPIT.

Jim Jeffries, the former heavy-weight champion of the world, who recently joined the ranks of the preachers, made his first pulpit appearance on March 6th at Los Angeles. Wearing a loud check cap and a many-colored striped shirt, Jeffries discoursed on the subject of "Giving our fellow-men a square deal."

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Secret treaties and agreements between the Powers for the partition of China into spheres of influence for the exploitation of industrialism to enrich international groups of financiers were among the great dangers of the near future. These, and the struggle between Socialism (Socialism, in Mr. Russell's opinion, affords the only radical solution of the Far Eastern question) and Capitalism, and Imperialism, unless checked in time, will lead on towards a great war.

Both in Edinburgh and Glasgow, the Chinese students turned out in numbers.

NEW JAPANESE STEAMER.

William Denny & Brothers, Dumbarton, have launched the twin-screw steamer Nagasaki Maru, the first of two they are building to the orders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for their mail service between Nagasaki and Shanghai. The vessel is 395 feet by 54 feet to the awning deck, and has a gross tonnage of 5,500.

A DISTINGUISHED R.N.A.C. OFFICER.

Captain Crawford Willis, who has died at his home, Lorraine, Orfè, will be remembered for his devotion to duty and for his bravery in bringing in 3,000 troops to Hongkong during the Boxer riots. His ship, the Nudda, was caught in a terrific

typhoon, the chart-house was blown away, sheep and men were killed on the decks, but the gallant captain steered his uncharted course and brought his vessel in to port without the loss of a single man.

During the war he was captain of the hospital ship Madras, and did splendid service conveying the wounded from Basra to Bombay. For this he was mentioned in despatches. In all he received seven medals.

Three years ago he retired from the R.I.S.N. Coy., the strenuous ordeals of the war and the intense heat of the Persian Gulf had undermined his magnificent physique. He passed away at the age of 60, and he leaves a widow and one son.

CHAPLAIN OF THE WOODEN GRIT.

Many Scots in the East will be interested to hear that the Rev. B. C. Lush, M.C., has been appointed Chaplain to the London Scottish Territorials in succession to the Rev. Dr. Archibald Fleming, of St. Columba's, who has resigned from the post after holding it for 20 years. Mr. Lush was the padre of the 1st, battalion, in France.

SCOTLAND'S MINERAL WEALTH.

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SCOTTISH LETTER.

A LABOUR SURPRISE.

KILMARNOCK REJECTS MR. ANDREW FISHER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EDINBURGH, March 15th.

The Labour sensation of the week is the announcement that the Kilmarnock delegates have rejected, by a large majority, Mr. Andrew Fisher, ex-Premier of Australia, as their Parliamentary candidate at the General Election. Mr. Fisher, it may be recalled, is a native of Kilmarnock, and it was the opinion of all parties that Labour had secured in him a very strong candidate. Three weeks ago Mr. Fisher addressed a Labour conference of the Kilmarnock trade unions and co-operative societies, but his views have evidently not been received with favour by the more extreme section of the Labour movement.

MR. BERTRAND RUSSELL ON THE FAR EAST.

The Hon. Bertrand Russell, F.R.S., has been on a visit to Scotland, lecturing upon the international problems of the Far East under the auspices of the League of Peace, and the Union of Democratic Control. In his first address, which was delivered in Edinburgh, he said that China was at the moment the centre of world politics. Who was to have the exploiting of that great country? Who was to have the wealth that the industrious Chinese produced? One of the blackest records that the Powers had was their dealings with China. Since the war Japan had been so much the greater aggressor that the aggressions of other nations sunk into insignificance by comparison.

China had only lately begun to have modern education, but those Chinese who had had a modern education were very largely capable of taking up the affairs of China and making it a really progressive and peaceful nation. He believed that if China were allowed by the Powers to have a breathing space of some ten or twenty years, all the bad government and inefficiency that there had been in the past would disappear with extraordinary rapidity.

America only of the Powers had a clean record in China. The Americans believed in the principle of the open door. He did not think, however, that the principle of the open door and equal opportunities in China for the other nations was at all adequate. It did not safeguard Chinese independence, it did not preserve Chinese civilisation, and it did not prevent the draining of China's wealth by other nations.

He thought there was little hope of China being left alone except through the mutual jealousies of the Powers. If the Western Powers persisted in the policy they had hitherto pursued in the East, the Asiatic nations would learn their civilisation and then turn upon these Powers. That was the danger they had to face.

In Glasgow Mr. Bertrand Russell addressed three gatherings. He complained that wrong impressions had been got about the Chinese from such writings as Bret Harte's "Heavenly Chinese," from comic operas, and from newspapers. Even "the sense of geographical relativity is lost—you must compare China with Europe as a whole; you would lose quite a large number of wars in such a large country without their ever being noticed."

China has at least as good a civilisation as our own, says Mr. Russell, and we will destroy it at our peril.

Militarily, China is one of the weakest countries; but potentially it is perhaps the greatest. John Chinaman is one of the most pacific men in the world.

The unworked mineral and industrial wealth of China, he said, is a lure for foreign capitalist exploiters. Tolerant, the Chinaman watches a foreigner "as we watch animals at the Zoo." He tries to understand you with a sympathetic understanding; he is the antithesis of Nietzsche, and this makes the nation extremely lovable. The Chinese Confucians have come nearer to living, Christian ethics than any Christian nation. Their ethics do not want alteration; we need not impose Western civilisation upon them, but we can give them scientific knowledge.

The powers, Mr. Russell contended, have sought to take a mean advantage of China's military and financial weakness. The spread of the spirit of radicalism since the revolution has alarmed the foreign corps diplomatique in the East, whose conservative minded members wish China to remain antiquated. "an interesting museum."

Secret treaties and agreements between the Powers for the partition of China into spheres of influence for the exploitation of industrialism to enrich international groups of financiers were among the great dangers of the near future. These, and the struggle between Socialism (Socialism, in Mr. Russell's opinion, affords the only radical solution of the Far Eastern question) and Capitalism, and Imperialism, unless checked in time, will lead on towards a great war.

Both in Edinburgh and Glasgow, the Chinese students turned out in numbers.

NEW JAPANESE STEAMER.

William Denny & Brothers, Dumbarton, have launched the twin-screw steamer Nagasaki Maru, the first of two they are building to the orders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for their mail service between Nagasaki and Shanghai. The vessel is 395 feet by 54 feet to the awning deck, and has a gross tonnage of 5,500.

A DISTINGUISHED R.N.A.C. OFFICER.

Captain Crawford Willis, who has died at his home, Lorraine, Orfè, will be remembered for his devotion to duty and for his bravery in bringing in 3,000 troops to Hongkong during the Boxer riots. His ship, the Nudda, was caught in a terrific

typhoon, the chart-house was blown away, sheep and men were killed on the decks, but the gallant captain steered his uncharted course and brought his vessel in to port without the loss of a single man.

During the war he was captain of the hospital ship Madras, and did splendid service conveying the wounded from Basra to Bombay. For this he was mentioned in despatches. In all he received seven medals.

Three years ago he retired from the R.I.S.N. Coy., the strenuous ordeals of the war and the intense heat of the Persian Gulf had undermined his magnificent physique. He passed away at the age of 60, and he leaves a widow and one son.

CHAPLAIN OF THE WOODEN GRIT.

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INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SANDAKAN	HAIPHONG	YOKOHAMA	YANBAY	SHANGHAI	BANGKOK	STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HINSANG"	"TAKSANG"	"OHIESHANG"	"FOOKSANG"	"LOONGSANG"	"YUSANG"	"TINGSANG"	"FAUGSANG"	"MINGSANG"	"KUMSANG"
Wednesday, 28th April, Noon	Thursday, 27th April, 10 a.m.	Thursday, 27th April, Noon	Friday, 28th April, 3 p.m.	Saturday, 29th April, Noon	Saturday, 29th April, Noon	Sunday, 30th April, daylight	Tuesday, 2nd May, 10 a.m.	Monday, 8th May, 3 p.m.								

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through bills of lading can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

Borneo LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 3,000 ton steamers, "ELINSANG" and "MAUSANG" with excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datta.

Tientsin LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Bangkok LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about
Monday, 8th May, at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA.Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT
SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

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Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
M.V. "GLENGARRY"	26th April
S.S. "GLENTIFFER"	9th May
S.S. "RADNORSHIRE"	29th May
M.V. "GLENNIE"	17th June

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENOGLE"	5th May	GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENAPE"	15th May	GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENGARRY"	5th June	GENOA, LONDON, HULL, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	15th June	LONDON, HULL, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYAMA

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CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

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Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. Ltd.)

New Marine Etc. and other particulars apply to the

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No. 8, BURN ROAD

Sciatica

ouch! a touch of

pain. There's no

need. Half a tea-

spoonful of Kruschen

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every morning, then

good-bye Sciatica.

Enough for two

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Salts

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Subject to change without notice.

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For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
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FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

.. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... 5th May...Marseilles, London, Dunkirk and Antwerp.
 .. "CITY OF PEKIN" ... 18th May...London, Dunkirk, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

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For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

or MESS & Co., CANTON

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

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 .. "BURYADES" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th May.
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 .. "ANGERS" ... 15,400 ... On or about 12th May.
 MARSEILLES via HAL PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUZ ... "AMAZONE" ... 11,000 ... On or about 2nd May.
 .. "PORTHOS" ... 20,000 ... On or about 13th May.
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 MAILONG ... Capt. W. Cooper ... Friday, 28th April, at 1 p.m.
 HAICHING ... Capt. W. C. Patterson ... Tuesday, 2nd May, at 1 p.m.

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"DUNERA"	5,400	3rd May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"PLASSY"	7,346	10th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,000	24th May	do
"SICILIA"	6,700	6th June	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KHYBER"	9,000	22nd June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DELTA"	8,100	21st June	do
"SOUTAN"	7,000	1st July	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	8,000	5th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMA"	9,000	18th July	do
"KASHGAR"	9,000	2nd Aug.	do

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"CHANDA"	6,208	28th Apr.	Singapore only.
"JAPAN"	6,053	2nd May	Calcutta via Singapore & Penang

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"St. ALBANS"	5,000	5th May	Manila, Cairns, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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"NERBUDDA"	7,911	26th Apr.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	29th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"EURYLUS"	3,570	30th Apr.	Amoy only.
"EASTERN"	3,588	6th May	Kobe and Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 25th Apr. noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 25th Apr. noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 25th Apr. noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KANCHOW"	On 27th Apr. noon.
WHAMPOA, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 27th Apr. noon.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 29th Apr. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUNNING"	On 29th Apr. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 30th Apr. noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 2nd May, noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 2nd May, noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 4th May, noon.
HONGKONG & SINGAPORE	"TEAN"	On 10th May, 11 a.m.

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KOREA MARU	10,000	May 13th	May 18th
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PEKING MARU	10,000	May 23rd	May 28th
TAIYO MARU	10,000	May 28th	June 2nd
SIBERIA MARU	10,000	June 2nd	June 7th

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